

Barnes-Mudge House (Rome Club)
115 East Dominick Street
Rome
Oneida County
New York

HABS No. NY-5509

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PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. NY-5509

BARNES-MUDGE HOUSE (ROME CLUB)

Location: 115 East Dominick Street, Rome, Oneida County,
New York.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The land on which the city of Rome is now located was included in the Oriskany Patent, which was granted to Thomas Weston and others about 1705. In 1785 the patent was surveyed and divided into allotments. Previous to that time a parcel located to the south and west of the remains of Fort Stanwix had been surveyed and reserved for sale at an auction, in order to pay for the expense of surveying the remainder of the patent. This parcel was subsequently termed the "Expense Lot."

On January 9, 1786, a lottery was held to distribute the other parcels of the patent to various parties. The 460 acre portion which included Fort Stanwix was acquired by William Livingston and Alida Hoffman.¹

In March, 1786, Dominick Lynch, a New York City merchant, purchased the "Expense Lot" at auction, and in July of the same year acquired the portion of the patent which had been owned jointly by Livingston and Hoffman. Through the purchase of contiguous parcels, Lynch increased his holdings in the area to about 2000 acres by 1800.²

Within the next decade William Weston, an English engineer, surveyed Lynch's property and in 1796 drew a map indicating the village plan.³ Streets were arranged in a simple grid pattern, forming blocks measuring 400 by 600 feet, with the lengthwise axis running east to west.⁴ The blocks were subdivided into building lots, each measuring 66 feet wide and 200 feet deep. Access to the interior of the blocks was provided by various alley arrangements. Lynch called the future city Lynchville, and named the two central thoroughfares after himself and his son, James.

Lynch had chosen the site of his proposed settlement carefully and wisely. From earliest times this area of central New York State had been well-served by inland water routes. A portage route, known as the "Oneida Carrying Place," formed a strategic land connection between Wood Creek, which was the beginning of the water route to the Great Lakes, and the Mohawk River, which flowed into the Hudson River and eventually into the Atlantic. Fort Stanwix was one of several defensive structures built during the eighteenth century to protect this transportation route. This connection was greatly improved in 1797 when the Western Inland Lock

Navigation Company opened a canal which linked the Mohawk with Wood Creek. A visitor to Rome in 1802 noted that "this water communication is of incalculable benefit to this part of the world. Produce may be sent both ways . . ."⁵

The ruins of Fort Stanwix stood on what was designated on Weston's map as the eastern part of block twelve. It was situated on what are now lots five through fourteen and possibly also on parts of lots four and fifteen. During the next century this block was to play a crucial role in the transformation of the village of Lynchville into the city of Rome.

Included in the eight lots in block twelve which Wheeler Barnes purchased on July 25, 1828, from the executors of Dominick Lynch were lots five and six.⁶ Barnes chose these two lots, which had a 132 foot frontage on Dominick Street as the site on which to erect for himself a new residence, befitting a prominent lawyer and politician of Rome.⁷ At this time Barnes also owned the adjoining lots three and four, on which stood what is now the east wing of the Empire House. His law office was already located in a small frame building situated near the street between lot five and the Empire House property.⁸

As late as 1828, when the property was conveyed to Barnes, a considerable amount of the structure of the fort reportedly remained and much work was necessary to transform the site into level building lots:

At that time 1828 the trenches, embankments, and some of the pickets of the old fort remained. The old block-house was there, although much decayed and riddled with bullets. Nelson Dawley, later of Annsville, had the job of leveling down and clearing the block-house and this part of the fort preparatory to the erection of the residence of Mr. Barnes.⁹

Rome historian Daniel Wager claimed that the house "was erected in 1828,"¹⁰ although considering that Barnes did not hold title to the land until midsummer and that so much clearing and leveling was required, it seems more likely that work was begun in that year, but not completed.

The building was almost certainly finished by 1830, for in June of that year Barnes sold the adjoining lots, numbers three and four,¹¹ and in August mortgaged lots five and six for \$2000.¹² Barnes and F. Olmstead, who may have been Barnes' father-in-law, had also been granted a bond against the property.¹³ In 1828 Barnes had paid only \$300 for the lots, and it seems unlikely that just two years later he would have been able to mortgage them for \$2000, unless

a substantial building had been erected before the mortgage was issued.

The house erected by Barnes forms only part of the building as it stands today. A map drawn in 1834¹⁴ indicates that the building was rectangular in plan and had a gabled roof with its ridge running east and west (see photocopy accompanying this report). Judging from physical evidence, it appears that what is now the central block of the house, extending north to the partition at the rear of the stairhall, is the portion constructed by Barnes. A. H. Brainerd performed some of the carpentry work while Ormond Butler did the masonry work.¹⁵

Without the two-story entrance portico and the west and north wings, the house as originally built presented quite a different appearance than it does today. Barnes commissioned what was essentially a Federal style house, with a Flemish bond facade, incised keyed lintels over double-hung sash in each bay, and a doorway with a broad fanlight. The gabled roofline of the Barnes house was very different from the present hipped roof surmounted by a cupola.

The Barnes house when built must have been considered quite a substantial and large building. At the southeast corner of the block Virgil Draper had just constructed a frame dwelling with a two-story portico, but this structure was considerably smaller in scale. By 1830 Emma and Wheeler Barnes must have needed a large home for their growing family. A daughter had been born in 1827,¹⁶ enlarging their household to eleven persons.¹⁷ Another son and daughter were born in the new house.¹⁸

On the day after Christmas in 1833 Barnes sold his house to Joseph Stringham, of Rome. Also included in this conveyance was half of lot 42 in Fonda's Patent, consisting of 515½ acres. Stringham obtained these two parcels for \$700, subject to payment of the \$200 mortgage with interest and the Barnes-Olmstead bond, both held by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.¹⁹ In January, 1834, Emma Barnes signed a quit claim deed, relinquishing any interest she held in the property.²⁰

About the time he purchased the Barnes house, Stringham was employed as the first cashier of the old Rome Bank.²¹ Evidently he was also interested in land speculation. In the letter he wrote to two gentlemen in Albany in 1836, he frankly stated his opinion that Rome's future prosperity was inevitable and he urged these men to investigate the possibilities of investing in the city's real estate.²² He closed the letter by noting that "I have no desire to buy for myself as I have as much as I want."²³

Within two years after writing this enthusiastic letter, however, Stringham had moved westward to Buffalo, where he owned a newspaper,²⁴ served as city clerk, and was secretary of the Western Insurance Company of Buffalo.

On April 27, 1838, Stringham conveyed the Dominick Street property through a quit claim deed to William M. Tallman for \$1648 but subject still to Barnes' mortgage and the bond.²⁵ The 1840 census indicates that Tallman was engaged in a "learned profession" or as an engineer, and suggests that three young children, a young man, and an older woman resided with Tallman and his wife.²⁶ Tallman paid off \$200 of the principal of the mortgage.

During the spring of 1841 Tallman sold the property to Alva Mudge for \$7000 subject to the payment of the balance of the mortgage with interest and the bond.²⁷ This conveyance provided that the Tallmans could occupy the house until the first of October. Mention in the deed of "the buildings thereon"²⁸ suggests that outbuildings had also been erected.

Alva Mudge was engaged in the grocery business and had begun business in Rome in 1826 at the age of twenty. Mudge was active in local politics. He was a founder of the Rome Gas Light Company, organized in 1852, and was vice-president of the Rome Exchange Bank. His real estate holdings in 1850 were valued at \$28,000,²⁹ by 1860 they had increased to \$70,000, and his personal estate was valued at \$15,000.³⁰

A map published in 1851 clearly indicates that important changes had been made to the house by that time. The pedimented portico with four fluted columns, the west porch wing, and an ell on the north (rear) side had all been added.³¹ At the northwest corner of the property was a large outbuilding and a smaller one.

Judging from the short periods of ownership by Stringham and Tallman and considering Mudge's affluence, it is most likely that Mudge was responsible for the changes. When he purchased the house in 1841, Mudge was 35 years old. By this time buildings in the Greek Revival style were quite common throughout the Mohawk Valley and Italianate villas were also coming into vogue. By adding the pedimented portico and west porch wing and by changing the gabled roof to a hipped roof with a cupola and bracketed cornice, Mudge must have felt he was getting the best of both styles added to his Federal house (see photocopy c. 1905 photo accompanying this report). The interior was also remodeled with marble mantelpieces, a new staircase, and moulded plaster cornices.

By 1870 Mudge had retired and his real estate holdings had dropped in value to \$40,000, and his personal estate to \$5000.³² His son Jerome, whose personal wealth was valued at \$5000, had married and was the father of a year old daughter.³³ Living in the house with the elder and younger Mudges were a male laborer and two female servants.

In 1875 Jerome Mudge was listed in the city directory as the secretary and treasurer of the Mudge and Ames Knitting Works.³⁴

The president was Cheney Ames, who evidently did not reside in Rome. Alva Mudge's financial backing may have been responsible for the arrangement of the names in the firm's title.

The knitting mills soon experienced financial difficulties. Because Alva Mudge was liable for the "obligations" of the mills, Mudge and his wife on March 13, 1876, were forced to mortgage their home, two farms, and commercial property at the corner of Dominick and James Streets for \$1.00.³⁵ While the mortgage was intended to insure payment of only \$6147.39, the notes issued by the company far exceeded that amount. Among the investors in the company were N. Hyde Leffingwell, E. B. Armstorn, Daniel B. Prince, and David Utley, who alone held \$12,000 in notes.

Apparently the mills failed, for the Mudge house was sold at a sheriff's sale in June, 1877.³⁶ The property was purchased for \$10,000 by N. H. Leffingwell, who on the same day conveyed half of his interest in the property to Harmon G. Utley for \$1.00.³⁷ Three weeks later the property was sold to James N. Parker for \$9000, subject to certain water rents, taxes and assessments which had not been paid.³⁸ In 1882 Parker mortgaged the property for \$4444.96.³⁹

Evidently an understanding had been reached with Mudge's creditors that he have life tenancy of the house. Throughout the rest of his life he was listed in the city directories as residing in the house, and the tax assessments were listed under his name. Living with Mudge and his wife in 1880 were four "boarders," three of whom were apparently Jerome's children.⁴⁰ Jerome had appeared in the 1877 city directory as an agent for the Fort Stanwix Knitting Mills,⁴¹ but his name and the mill were not listed in subsequent directories. The Mudges also employed two servants, one of whom was the gardener, who had been employed by the family since at least 1870.

Mudge died about 1885. His contributions to the city were described thus:

During his long life in Rome he was prominently identified with the growth of the place, and as trustee of the village, of the Presbyterian church, a director in the banks and various other enterprises, he gained the confidence and respect of the community.⁴²

On July 15, 1886, George Barnard purchased the house for \$2201.60, subject to the \$4444.96 mortgage of 1882.⁴³ Barnard was considered one of Rome's outstanding citizens of the late nineteenth century. Born in 1836, he was married in 1857 to Jane S. Fuller of Rome and was the father of three sons, all of whom resided in Rome. He served as trustee of the Utica State Hospital and as warden of Zion

Episcopal Church. Described as a "staunch Democrat," he was supervisor of Rome for several terms and mayor for one term. His standing in the community was indicated by the following account:

Probably no man stood higher in the esteem of the people of Rome than George Barnard. Affable and courteous to rich and poor alike, with a kindly word for everybody, he was looked up to as one of Rome's leading business men and his advice in financial matters was largely sought.⁴⁴

In 1860 he had joined the Fort Stanwix National Bank as a book-keeper and in 1876 was promoted to cashier, a position he held for the remainder of his life. His suicide in January, 1896, followed by the failing of the bank, shook the city of Rome profoundly.

Because Barnard's assets were not sufficient to satisfy his debts, his real estate holdings were sold at a public sale in April, 1899. Purchaser of the Dominick Street house was George's widow, Jane S. Barnard,⁴⁵ who afterwards resided in the house with her oldest son, Charles, and his wife.

A map published in 1907 indicates that the Barnards had not made changes in the general plan of the house (see HABS photocopy accompanying this report). The earlier photograph of the house, probably dating from between 1901 and 1907, shows how the building appeared during the Mudge and Barnes occupancy. By 1907 a barn occupied the northeast corner of the lot.

In October, 1908, Jane S. Barnard sold the property to the Rome Club for \$10,175,⁴⁶ presumably subject to the Parker mortgage of \$4444.96, which was satisfied during the following day.⁴⁷ Incorporated in 1882, the Rome Club had previously been located at 189 West Dominick Street.

The house was adapted to its new function as a social club by additions to the building. The west wing was raised from one and one-half stories to two stories, and a dining room with a bow front was added on the east. Constructed at the rear (north) was a large wing, which consisted of a one-story kitchen and a two-story section containing a dining room on the second floor. This work was apparently carried out quite soon after the building was purchased, for in December, 1908, the Club mortgaged the property for \$30,000.⁴⁸ In 1930 the room east of the center hall was used as a reading room and the room opposite as a writing room.⁴⁹

The wooden frame house shown in the c. 1930 photograph (see HABS photocopy) had been moved to the site by 1930 and was evidently

used as a dwelling for the chef of the Club. This dwelling is similar in appearance to the building just west of the Barnard house as illustrated in the circa 1878 view (see HABS photocopy accompanying this report). It may be the same building moved to the new location just before Willey J. Kingsley built the tennis court west of the Club, shortly after 1908. In any case, the building was on the Club property in 1915.⁵⁰

FOOTNOTES

¹Samuel W. Durant, History of Oneida County, New York (Philadelphia: Evert & Fariss, 1878), p. 375.

²Ibid.

³William Weston, "Map of Lynchville," 1796.

⁴The existing block and lot numbers have been changed from the original numbers. The block on which Fort Stanwix stood was originally block twelve, but is now block seven. The present parcel numbers do not correspond to the original lot numbers. In tracing the history of the block over a period of about 175 years, it was necessary to refer to these original lot numbers, which are shown on the 1874 map.

⁵"Journal of Rev. John Taylor's Missionary Tour through the Mohawk & Black River Countries in 1802," The Documentary History of the State of New-York (Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1850), III, 1138.

⁶Oneida County Deeds, Book 48, p. 110.

⁷For more biographical material on Barnes, see Part I of Diana S. Waite's "History of Nineteenth Century Urban Complex on the Site of Fort Stanwix," prepared by HABS for the Rome Urban Renewal Agency in June 1970.

⁸Durant, p. 378.

⁹Daniel E. Wager, Our City and Its People, a Descriptive Work on the City of Rome New York (Boston: The Boston History Company, 1896), p. 52.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Oneida County Deeds, Book 51, p. 109.

¹²Ibid., Mortgages, Book 18, p. 65.

¹³Ibid., Deeds, Book 63, p. 286.

¹⁴New York State Canal Commissioners, comp., Erie Canal From a Survey Made by Holmes Hutchinson (1834), Vol. 7, plate 53.

¹⁵Wager, p. 52.

¹⁶Seventh Census (1850), New York, Vol. 61, Oneida County, p. 30.

¹⁷Fifth Census (1830), New York, Vol. 16, Oneida County, p. 386.

¹⁸Seventh Census (1850), p. 30.

¹⁹Oneida County Deeds, Book 63, p. 286.

²⁰Ibid., p. 341.

²¹Wager, p. 76.

²²Letter from J. Stringham to I. and J. Townsend, 1836, in Manuscript Collection, New York State Library.

²³Ibid.

²⁴Perry E. Smith, ed., History of the City of Buffalo and Erie County (Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., 1884), II, 333.

²⁵Oneida County Deeds, Book 86, p. 16.

²⁶Sixth Census (1840), New York, Vol. 25, Oneida County, p. 93.

²⁷Wager (p. 52) writes that Mudge purchased the property in 1837, but legal records contradict this statement.

²⁸Oneida County Deeds, Book 100, p. 463.

²⁹Seventh Census (1850), New York, Vol. 61, Oneida County, p. 37.

³⁰Eighth Census (1860), New York, Vol. 64, Oneida County, p. 395.

³¹Henry Hart, surveyor, Map of Rome Oneida County New York
1851.

³²Ninth Census (1870), New York, Vol. 77, Oneida County, p. 28.

³³Ibid.

³⁴Rome Directory, 1875.

³⁵Oneida County Mortgages, Book 219, p. 126.

³⁶Oneida County Deeds, Book 372, p. 438.

³⁷Ibid., Book 372, p. 437.

³⁸Ibid., p. 438.

³⁹Oneida County Mortgages, Book 257, p. 358.

⁴⁰Tenth Census (1880), New York, Vol. 69, Oneida County, p. 28.

⁴¹Rome Directory, 1877.

⁴²Wager, p. 121.

⁴³Oneida County Deeds, Book 451, p. 109.

⁴⁴"Suicide of Geo. Barnard," Rome Daily Sentinel, January 31, 1896.

⁴⁵Oneida County Deeds, Book 553, p. 60.

⁴⁶Ibid., Book 645, p. 233.

⁴⁷Oneida County Mortgages, Book 257, p. 358.

⁴⁸Ibid., Book 440, p. 174.

⁴⁹Insurance Map of Rome Including Stanwix Village and Ridge Mills (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1930), n.p.

⁵⁰New York State Census, 1915, Vol. 363, p. 19.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. Description of Exterior:

1. Number of stories: Two stories throughout except for kitchen wing and grille wing which are both one story.
2. Number of bays: South (front) facade is five bays wide; south facade of west wing is two bays wide. Rear kitchen-ballroom wing is five bays wide on first floor, four bays on second floor; east facade of this wing is six bays wide.
3. Over-all dimensions: South (front) facade of main block measures approximately 52 feet; the west facade of the building including rear wing measures approximately 102 feet.
4. Layout, shape: To central block of house, which is rectangular in plan, have been added a west wing, a rear wing, and a wing at the northeast corner of the building.
5. Foundations: Main block of house has cut stone foundations with stone water table. Foundations of west wing are of brick covered with stucco and coursed; other foundations are of brick covered with stucco and roughly coursed.
6. Wall construction, finish and color: Walls are of brick, painted gray. South (front) facade is laid up in Flemish bond, other walls in American bond.
7. Porches: Across central three bays of south (front) facade is a full two-story portico with fluted columns having Corinthian-like capitals of acanthus leaves and simple pilasters with similar capitals and bases on facade. Granite steps lead up to wooden floor of porch, which has a rusticated foundation. Porch of west wing has been extended and enclosed.
8. Chimneys: Two corbeled chimneys along west wall of main block and two along east facade; one chimney on west wall of west wing and on west wall of ballroom wing.
9. Openings:
 - a. Doorways: Main entrance to house is through doorway in central bay of south facade. There are two

pilasters beside door and a fanlight over door.
Door is wooden and has two horizontal panels.

- b. Windows: Windows have six-over-six light double hung sash. First floor openings on south facade have been transformed to six-light French windows with iron grilles. Stone lintels in central block have suggestion of keystone motif; rest of lintels are flat.

10. Roof:

- a. Shape: Central block has low hipped roof. Wings have flat roofs; portico has gabled roof.
- b. Cornice: Wooden cornice with dentil motif and brackets ending in pendants of acanthus leaves.
- c. Cupola: Wooden cupola over central block of house also has cornice with dentil motif.

B. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: First floor: Center hall plan, with single flight of stairs on west hall wall leading to second floor. There are two rooms to the west of the central hall in the main block of the house: a large room at the southwest corner now used as the ladies' lounge, and a smaller room in the northwest corner, now divided by a partition running north and south to form two rooms, now used as a ladies' foyer and the ladies' rest room. East of the center hall is a large room that once must have been a parlor but is now used as the men's lounge. To the north of this central block several additions have been made. To the north and west of the ladies' foyer is a large room now used as the ladies' dining room; this room originally consisted of a porch on the south and an enclosed room on the north. Proceeding east, there is a hallway leading from the ladies' foyer to the bar. In the central portion there are two flights of stairs built around a dumb-waiter and storage space; this section is divided by a north-south partition, east of which is the men's rest room. Further north is another addition. This consists of a men's grille with a large bow window forming the east wall and in the central portion a barroom. Further west is a pantry. North of the bar in the central portion is a dining room; west of this is the kitchen.

Second floor: The stairway leads up to a large second

floor hallway. Opening off the east side of the hall are two large bedrooms, separated by closets which form the east-west partition. A small room opens off the south wall of the hallway. The space in the central block of the house, to the west of the stairway has been adapted to caretaker's quarters, consisting of a bedroom in the southwest corner and a living room adjoining on the north. Further north in this west section are a kitchen, bathroom, and two bedrooms. Opening off the north wall of the central stairway is a small hallway running east and west. On the south wall of this hall is the back stairway, and on the west wall is the doorway to the caretaker's quarters. Opening off the wall of this hall is a large ballroom.

2. Stairways: The central stairway dates from the mid-nineteenth century. The balustrade consists of a heavy newel post and turned balusters of dark wood. The risers and treads are painted and covered with modern carpeting, and the stringer is decorated with scroll-work brackets.
3. Flooring, wall and ceiling finish, doorways and doors, decorative features and trim, notable hardware:

Men's lounge: Modern hardwood flooring; plaster walls covered with modern wallpaper, chair rail; plastered ceiling with plaster cornice, all painted white; window architraves with corner blocks; double doorway (doors removed) on west wall opening into hall, center and corner blocks; fireplace along east wall of black marble with tan and white veins, and marble hearth. Spanning the room from east to west near the north wall is a large shallow arch supported at each end by consoles with acanthus leaves.

Ladies' lounge: Modern hardwood floor, plastered walls covered with wallpaper which has been painted; ceiling of modern acoustical tile, simple plaster cornice; two, eighteen-light French doors on east wall open into hall; simple architrave woodwork around doorway on north wall and windows; shorter simpler baseboard than in parlor.

Ladies' foyer: Modern tile floor; plastered walls covered with modern wallpaper; acoustical tile ceiling and modern molding; on west wall marble mantelpiece with round-arched opening; paneled door on west wall south of fireplace has upper section of nine lights; window north of fireplace on same west wall has been covered over. The east portion of this room has been

separated by a north-south partition and remodeled into a ladies' rest room.

Ladies' dining room: The south portion of this room was once a porch that now is enclosed. Floor covered with wall-to-wall carpeting; ceiling of plasterboard; paneled transoms above windows. The north portion of this room was once a separate room. Floor covered with wall-to-wall carpeting, painted plaster walls with picture molding about 14 inches below ceiling line; on west wall a mantelpiece similar to that in men's lounge; ceiling of plasterboard.

Main dining room: Floor covered with wall-to-wall carpeting; acoustical tile ceiling; walls covered with modern wood paneling separated by picture molding from a narrow plaster or plasterboard section near ceiling.

Bar and men's grille: Modern tile floor, modern acoustical tile ceiling; plastered walls painted.

Office and men's coat room: Vaulted ceiling covered with plaster; concrete floor; walls covered with wooden paneling; modern fireplace along east wall.

Second floor: Hallway: Hardwood floor, acoustical tile ceiling, plastered walls covered with modern wall-paper; doors leading to bedrooms have six panels.

Southeast bedroom: Modern hardwood floors; plastered walls covered with wallpaper; plastered ceiling with plaster cornice; two windows on south wall have wooden panels below; closet door opens off of west part of north wall; marble mantelpiece similar to that in ladies' lounge, hearth of encaustic and other decorative tile.

Northeast bedroom: Modern hardwood floor; plastered ceiling, simple plaster cornice; plastered walls covered with wallpaper now painted; closet doorway at east part of south wall.

South (hall) bedroom: Hardwood floor, plastered ceiling and walls, covered with wallpaper.

Ballroom: Hardwood floor, modern acoustical tile ceiling, plastered walls, painted green, chair rail and paneling.

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C. Site and Surroundings:

1. Orientation and general setting: South facade faces onto Dominick Street.
2. Walks: Sidewalk leads from Dominick Street to portico and westward from front steps to side entrance.

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PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

At the request of the Rome Urban Renewal Agency, the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service arranged in the spring of 1970 to have recorded five historic nineteenth-century buildings on the site of Fort Stanwix. The site of this important colonial fortification is scheduled to be cleared for archeological investigation and for reconstruction by the National Park Service. Funding for the necessary research and the preparation of the records for the HABS archives was provided by the Rome Urban Renewal Agency (William H. Flinchbaugh, Executive Director) as part of the Fort Stanwix-Central Business District Urban Renewal Project (NYR-173). Mrs. Diana Waite prepared the historic documentation and the architectural descriptions; Jack E. Boucher made the detailed photographic record; the project was under the general supervision of John C. Poppeliers, Senior Editor of the Historic American Buildings Survey.